

THE GLOBE REPUBLICAN.

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The shopper who never buys is the best counter-irritant we can recall.

Queen Victoria's household expenses last year were \$965,000. She probably keeps two cooks.

Regular \$250 fur-lined overcoats have been marked down to only \$175 apiece in New York. Hard times are helping the workmen in some lines.

Those cunning little republics that are talking about combining against Mexico are indulging in too many preliminaries. Mexico may get tired of their hostile conversation and knock their heads together real hard.

With the arrest of Queen Liliuokalani the Hawaiian episode may be considered closed, and no matter what may be the fate of that lady the young republic in the Pacific is now probably safe from domestic revolt. Hawaii is a sort of an American stepchild which we do not want anybody else to abuse. There is a feeling that is half responsibility and half dissatisfaction in all of our dealings with the new state in the south seas. The people who have erected the new republic are all Americans. The deposed queen comes of a long line of more or less cannibalistic ancestors and is herself wholly impossible.

German merchants—some of them at least—are aggrieved because of the introduction into Germany of "bargain sales," and they have appealed to the government to suppress them. Their demand is that the state shall define what constitutes "unfair competition" and prohibit it. Probably the merchants who united in this request would, most of them, strenuously deny socialistic proclivities, but their request is in the line of pure socialism. It would be only another step in the same direction to ask that the government prohibit one from underselling another. We do not read that as yet any customers of the German shopmen have joined in the demand for the abolition of bargain day.

It is the duty of all persons who receive an income of more than \$3,500 a year to make specific report thereon to the Collector of Internal Revenue. If the income exceeds \$4,000 the 2 per cent. tax is to be collected thereon. There are exemptions, however, all of which appear in the blanks that are prepared by the department. Some interesting data may be gathered from these returns. If a public officer has received extraordinary profits he must account for the same as part of his income. Unfortunately such returns cannot be made public. It is a remark of Blackstone, in substance, that the ingenuity of man in devising legislation has never been equal to the ingenuity of men who had direct personal interest in circumventing it. All the good people who wish the mass of the people to take their guidance in all public affairs will exert their ingenuity for the purpose of representing their incomes to be less than it in reality is. This class might take the course gleefully pursued by a well-known lawyer, now deceased, who, when income tax was formerly collected, returned his professional income as \$60,000, but as he did not appear to pay the tax thereon a deputy collector waited upon him for the amount, informing him that he was delinquent. "You are mistaken, my friend," said the attorney. "I was required to make correct return of my income. I have done so. You are obliged to collect it. Do so if you can." Intimation has been made that there would be some tall swearing with reference to incomes, but the appearances also are that there will be some very thorough investigation upon the part of the United States with reference to returns.

Every year sends us new histrionic stars from over the seas. They come here after our large, round American dollars and get them. And in return for them sometimes we get their value, sometimes we do not. But in any event the foreign actor always is an interesting object of study because his methods of keeping himself advertised are as novel as they are effective. Recent press dispatches contained a column of free advertising, all about a single New York hotel which contains a galaxy of foreign stars at present. First, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal "extended a hearty welcome to Beerbohm Tree in behalf of America." How charming, don't you know! If Mr. Tree understands advertising he undoubtedly will reciprocate by "extending a hearty welcome" to those who came after him in the next steamer. Then "Mrs. Langtry was snubbed by Mrs. Kendal in a hotel elevator," presumably because Mrs. Kendal is the wife of her own husband. Next "Sibyl Sanderson espoused the cause of Mrs. Langtry." This is a very important endorsement. Miss Sanderson will be recalled as the young woman who, when interviewed at quarantine said that she had "come to America to sing in three operas and to marry Antonio Terry, a wealthy Cuban, just as soon as he can get a divorce—for unfortunately Mr. Terry has a wife living, a woman whom I have never met, but who I understand is a very charming person, indeed." Afterward Mr. Terry "took Mrs. Langtry to dinner, leaving Miss Sanderson to hug her Japanese poodle and to nurse her wrath." This is even more important. Further bulletins are anxiously awaited. And in the meantime America expects every advertising agent to do his duty—and the public.

Corbett is quoted as saying that pugilism in this country has no future. It hasn't anything else.

It is reported that Carnegie will make cannon for foreign nations. Perhaps he has been distributing those armor plate blowholes where they will do the most good for his business interests.

It has come! It was generally conceded that it would come, but no one knew exactly how soon. Bloomers are to be regulated hereafter by the fashion plates. Up to the present time every woman who wears bloomers has been a law unto herself. Her bifurcated garment was made according to her own ideas as to beauty and modesty. It was short or long, tight or loose, according to her fancy. It was worn with or without leggings and with jacket or waist, as she might choose. But all that is changed now. There are to be fashions in bloomers as there are in other articles of women's attire. The bloomers of the spring will be cut of date in the fall, and new ones will have to be secured. The progressive habit-maker will have bloomers in his or her catalogue, and there will be the same striving to keep in style. It will be hard on the pocketbook, but of course that has nothing to do with the case where fashion is concerned. Let us hope, however, that it will at least be another year before Easter bloomers take their places with Easter bonnets.

The sinking of the Elbe teaches the lesson of the impossibility of guarding against all the manifold forms and causes of disaster at sea. The great vessel had water-tight compartments that would have kept her afloat had she been struck a few feet forward or a few feet aft of the point of collision. But by a chance that may not be repeated for a hundred years the Crathie struck her right at the point of the intersection of one of her bulkheads. The separation that was to have kept one compartment water-tight in the event of a leak in the other was smashed to pieces, and the ill-fated ship filled as quickly as any vessel of ordinary construction would have filled. The only self-evident feature of culpability is that of the neglect of obedience to the maritime "law of the road," had each ship kept to the course prescribed by the law of sea travel the collision would not have occurred. When it did occur it became fatal by reason of the impact of the colliding vessel against the one fatally vulnerable spot of the Elbe.

"IGNORANT VERMIN."

That Is How Artist Jerome Characterizes His Critics.

In a sketch of his life recently written by himself, the artist Jerome severely attacks the critics, among them some well known writers, styling them "ignorant vermin." He was born in 1824 at Vesoul, Spain, and graduated at the age of sixteen with the degree of "Bachelor of Letters." His first studies in art were under the instruction of M. Paul Delaroche, a friend of his father, whom he accompanied to Rome a few years later. He has traveled extensively, especially through the Orient. This famous artist is his own critic, and a very severe one. He considers "The Gladiators before Caesar" and "Poller Verso," his best works. His latest picture of importance is "Prayer in a Mosque at Cairo," and is owned in this country. Lately Jerome has announced his intention of abandoning the brush and devoting himself entirely to sculpture, in which line of art his fame is almost equal to that he has gained as a painter.

Photographing on Textiles.

As a substitute for printing or the use of engraved rollers for producing figures or patterns on cloth, photography is coming into use, and promises much more satisfactory and artistic results than any process hitherto employed. The fabric is immersed in a vat of boiling liquid containing primuline and salt, after which it is treated to a bath of one-fourth per cent. of nitrate of soda made strong with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is then thoroughly washed, and while still damp is exposed under negatives containing the desired designs. Half a minute's exposure to the clear, bright sunshine, or, in cloudy weather, a longer exposure under the arc-light gives the pattern. There is then a process of development and fixing that brings out tints and tones that are unapproachable by any other method. A wide range of shades and colors is possible by this means. Red is produced by an alkaline solution of naphthol; yellow by an alkaline solution of phenol; browns of various shades by naphthol-sulphonic acid; and orange by resorcin. When one considers the resources of the photographer and the exquisite half-tones that are the charm of fine work, the application of this art to cloth printing is suggestive of gratifying results.

Malaria in Drinking Water.

In an article on drinking water in malarial diseases the secretary of the North Carolina Board of Health cites numerous cases where neighborhoods almost uninhabitable on account of malaria became healthy when artesian water was substituted for that from streams or surface wells. Most well-informed physicians are now convinced that drinking water is the chief agent of infection in malaria and many other diseases.

KANSAS STATE NEWS.

The county commissioners of Butler county will spend \$5,000 in repairing the court house at El Dorado.

Centropolis, Franklin county, lost by fire the general merchandise store of A. J. Willman. Loss, \$1,500; no insurance.

Girard sent 34,000 pounds of flour, 7,000 pounds of corn meal and several thousand pounds of merchandise to the poor of Hodgeman county in one shipment.

There were 10,794 names of visitors registered at the Paola city library during the past year, and books to the number of 7,366 were loaned. Twenty-seven periodicals were subscribed for, and ninety-seven new books were added to the list.

Leavenworth rejoiced too soon. When the item got into conference it was settled that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth should be transferred from the war department to the department of justice just as was first passed by the house.

Wichita Star: A gentleman from Greenwich stated that quite a number of farms in that vicinity had changed hands lately. Eastern parties are coming in and buying up farms, paying off the mortgages and were making preparations to become actual settlers and engage in actual farming. When our farms are all occupied by men of this kind, we will have fewer crop failures and less hard times.

Fires in Alma and vicinity are becoming alarmingly frequent. The residence of Carl Zwanigen, just north of town was last burned; with its contents. Twice before within less than a week had Mr. Zwanigen found his house on fire and extinguished it. During a high wind the stable and granary also caught fire and were consumed in spite of all efforts to extinguish the flames. It is almost certain that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

Wellington special: The Home Insurance Company, of New York, secured in the district court of this county, a verdict of \$5,367 against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company for damages sustained by plaintiff in a fire which burned over a large part of the town of Mulvane, in this county, in May, 1894, and which it was claimed was set by a spark from one of the defendant's locomotives. Subsequently, the railroad company, while disavowing liability, paid out about \$12,000 to citizens who had lost property in the fire. The insurance companies also paid their policies in force on the property destroyed, and then brought suit against the railroad to recover the amount so paid. This is the second suit of the kind to be decided against the company, and two others are pending. It cannot be positively shown that the railroad was responsible for the fire, though a good case of circumstantial evidence was made out. All the cases will be appealed.

The famous Humboldt bond repudiation case is soon to reach the United States court of appeals. In the United States circuit court, held in Ft. Scott, Judge John A. Williams, of Little Rock, overruled the motion of the defense to set aside the service of summons upon the city of Humboldt, which service was made by Deputy Marshal Hubert Lardner. For sixteen years attempts have been made each year to make this service, which Lardner finally succeeded in doing. This jury returned a verdict in the two cases brought up for the holders of the bonds. The judgments rendered were as follows: In favor of Peter A. H. Jackson, of New York, for \$81,499.89; in favor of Richard S. Dowse, of Boston, Mass., for \$10,640. Judge Williams also issued an attachment for the persons of W. T. McElroy and J. P. Johnson, of the city of Humboldt, ordering them brought into court to show cause why they shall not be judged guilty of contempt for neglect or refusal to bring into court the records of the city in their possession, which they were ordered to do at the last term of court. W. T. McElroy is mayor of the city of Humboldt and editor of the Humboldt Union. J. P. Johnson is city treasurer.

Capital: Sergeant Jennings' summary of the meteorological conditions for February shows that the coldest day during the month was on the 7th, when the thermometer reached 14 below zero. The 28th was the warmest day during the month, the thermometer registering 70 above. The greatest daily range of temperature was 33, on the 20th, and the lowest daily range of temperature was 9, on the 27th. There were seven days during the month when the minimum temperature was below zero. Since the 22nd the temperature had not fallen below freezing point until the last night of the month. The mean temperature of the month was 26.4. The mean temperature for February for the preceding eight years was 30.4. The total precipitation for the month was 0.68. The days on which more than .01 of an inch of precipitation for the month was 8. The average precipitation for this month for eight years was 1.47, the deficiency in precipitation during the month over the other months was 0.79. There were nine clear, fourteen partly cloudy and four cloudy days during the month. The dates on which there was frost were on the 5, 8, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19, and 21. The prevailing direction of the wind during the month was northwest.

STOCK AND FARM.

Cedar Vale Commercial: Horses are poorer property just now than silver mines. At the sale of A. W. Ahlberg, on the Stampfle farm, near Leeds, not a single bid even could be gotten on any one of 9 head of horses offered. About 50 head of cattle and as many head of stock hogs were sold. Fifteen head of short horn yearlings sold for \$10, while four coming yearling heifers brought \$7.50 each. The shoats sold at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.50.

The Hoinington Dispatch says that a man in Barton county brought a load of wood to town, sold it for \$2, spent the money for whisky and then went home with 500 pounds of aid coal in his wagon.

From Goodland: The farmers of this region are jubilant over the recent copious rainfall and are all busy putting in their spring wheat. The wheat that had been sown before the recent rain is nicely sprouted and the prospects for a bountiful crop are the best ever seen at this season of the year in the history of the county.

Kansas City Mo., Journal: The proposition of a New York and Brazilian Coffee company to locate a branch house at Kansas City with a special view to handling flour is interesting news for Kansas. The representative of the company says the superiority of Kansas flour has become recognized, and it is the purpose of the company to ship it in large quantities hereafter to Brazil in exchange for coffee brought to this market.

Troy Times: The loading of the big drove of 5,600 sheep east of town three miles called out a good sized crowd of spectators—so many, in fact that they were in the way. A Chicago man purchased the sheep. Twenty-three double-deck cars were required for their transportation. C. B. Hart pronounced the loading more fun than a circus. The yards were temporary affairs and were broken down a time or two, nearly causing damaging stampedes. At such times the spectators were able to make themselves useful.

Topeka Journal: Real estate men say that there has never been such a scramble to rent farms as is going on now. Big and little farms, stony land and land rich and productive is snapped up with equal suddenness. A real estate agent who has a farm to rent is besieged by a dozen applicants. A great many of those who want to rent farms are men who own western lands and have deserted them in search of more fruitful fields. Others are workmen from cities who have been thrown out of employment. The supply is not equal to the demand and many are going to other eastern counties. Farm owners are consequently charging whatever they choose for rent. It has usually been the custom to rent farms for a share of the crop, but this year nearly all farms are let for "cash rent," that is for a stipulated sum for the use of the farm for a year. As much as \$320 has been asked for an eighty acre farm and the rents are a great deal higher than they have ever been in the history of the county. One can now purchase a quarter section of western lands for less than he is charged for one year's rent on the same number of acres in Shawnee county.

KANSAS RAILROADING.

General Manager Frey, of the Santa Fe has issued an order which requires that employees of the shops in Topeka shall hereafter work ten hours per day for six days, instead of eight hours per day for four days. Employees in other division shops are to put in nine hours per day for six days.

The Rock Island has made a rate of one and one-third fare for the south conference of the Methodist church, which will be held in Burlington, Kan., March 12.

The railroads have announced that they will make a rate of one fare for the round trip for the annual meeting of the Young People's Society Christian Endeavor, which will be held in Wichita in May. The rate will apply to Superior, Neb., St. Joseph, and Kansas City, Mo.

Santa Fe officials are congratulating themselves upon the speedy justice visited upon William West, Arthur M. Grundy, Tom Morgan, alias William Burch, and Lee Downer, at Emporia. The men were convicted of robbing a freight car on the Santa Fe tracks at Sterry, a siding west of Emporia. There was an interesting chase after the young men on the part of Special Agent Montgomery and the sheriff of Lyon county and deputies. The party left Emporia in a switch engine and arrived at the siding to find that the thieves had escaped. An exciting chase across the country and along the Cottonwood river in the timber resulted in overhauling the men. They were taken to Emporia, placed in jail, later tried and sent to the penitentiary for one year. Sheriff Evans has taken the men to the penitentiary and the Santa Fe officials believe that another gang of box car thieves has been wiped out in less than ten days.

United States District Judge Riner has decided the big suit brought by the government against the Union Pacific Railroad company, for \$40,000 and thirty-three years' interest in favor of the railroad company. The suit was brought to recover the price of the right-of-way of the railroad between Kansas City and Lawrence, which, when the road was built, was the Delaware Indian reservation. The government claimed that the road had not paid for the land taken, nor for the improvements on the property, and the suit was brought to compel the payment of the price of the land and improvements which was fixed at \$40,000. The railroad company claimed the land under a grant from the government, and at the session of the United States circuit court, Attorney A. L. Williams filed a demurrer to the suit, which Judge Riner has sustained. The case will be taken to the United States court of appeals.

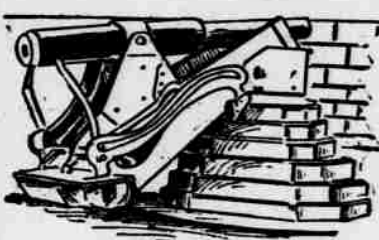
KANSAS CHURCH AFFAIRS.

From Burlingame: Rev. A. W. Lawrence, pastor of the Presbyterian church is dead. He died of pneumonia. He had been sick only about a week and had not been considered dangerously ill. Mr. Lawrence was well known in Presbyterian circles, having been a delegate to the general assembly which tried Prof. Briggs last summer. He has lived in Burlingame during the past eight years with the exception of two years in Nebraska.

DISAPPEARING BATTERIES.

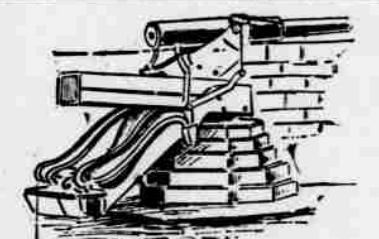
The Importance of Mechanical Ingenuity in Modern Warfare.

Great guns and heavy armor will be only incidents in the next great war. Mechanical ingenuity in matters of offense and defense is being expended in many other lines of fully equal importance, and a vast array of war apparatus, in which even the civilian must be interested, is being put in readiness for action should the demand for it suddenly come. Not the least interesting product of military inventive genius is the disappearing gun carriage, of which no end of modifications have been proposed and in part executed during the past decade, though the principle of the apparatus was applied to its specific purpose much longer ago than may be generally supposed. The first arrangement of disappearing gun and carriage, mounted in a circular pit, seems to have been made on Jamestown Island, in Virginia, in the year 1801, during the great civil war, a conical pit having been dug in which an 8-inch gun was mounted. The piece was so placed on a platform at the bottom of the pit that, when pivoting, the muzzle was just clear of the ground. In this way an all-round fire was made possible. In 1861 and 1862 guns mounted at several points were similarly treated, but the pits were dug deep enough to admit of embrasures. Mr. Beverly Kennon, then in the confederate service, has been credited with the design of this early contrivance and also with that of a counterpoise battery, perfected after he had entered the Egyptian service.



DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE.

several years later as colonel of coast defenses. This later battery, it would appear, was sunk entirely below the surface of the ground, and its guns, magazines and garrison were always out of harm's way except during the few seconds when the gun was raised above the ground level to be trained and fired. Practical test during the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882 conclusively demonstrated the value of this arrangement, and it seems strange that the capabilities of the system should not have been more widely recognized and appreciated at that time. Several years later, however, the merits of such disappearing batteries were accorded something like their just measure of consideration, and foreign powers particularly seemed to suddenly find in them advantages well worth securing, so that now they are well recognized means of defense, likely to perform important service in any international unpleasantness which may require the



OUT OF SIGHT.

exercise of force of arms.—Cassier's Magazine.

Interesting to Collectors.

Nowadays there are collectors of everything collectable, from a postage stamp to a beetle, but the list is not yet exhausted. In Paris they are collecting posters—the large sheets posted on walls for advertising purposes. The French posters are some of them genuine works of art. The drawing of the cuts used in their illustration is very bold, and the colors are handled well, although sometimes in a very startling manner. Usually the size of the poster is large, but there is very seldom any attempt made to show a complicated design. A broad sketchy effect and a dazzling display of color are their chief points. Some of the best artists in France design for the lithographer. There are places in Paris where posters are bought and sold, and the best examples cost from 60 cents up. Posters without any lettering are those thought most desirable for collectors, and cost about ten times as much as the others. Rare examples frequently command fancy prices. Much of the work is admirable, and the artist is not ashamed to affix his signature to it. No better example of the extreme to which this art has been carried could be found than the Poster Exhibition, which has been held at Brussels. A special building was given up to it, and people paid their admission fee, wandering about through the different examples critically, just as we would at an art exhibition.

The Cannon of Crimean Days.

The cannon of Crimean Days were mounted on wooden carriages of the crudest construction; the recoil was not controlled, but merely limited by a stout breeching-rope. Elevation and training were given by moving the gun and carriage by common wooden handspikes, and the gun was run out, after being loaded, by side tackles. Every operation was performed by the simple and direct application of manual labor, and the number of men told off to work a thirty-two pounder gun of not more than three tons weight was four, and they all had hard work to perform. With the modern gun of more than double the weight just half the number of men are required. The gun captain, or number one, aims and fires, and, unassisted, elevates and trains the gun with the greatest ease and nicely up to the moment of firing; the gun runs out automatically after

recoil. The only operation that requires any expenditure of force is the actual loading of the gun, and that is reduced to a minimum.

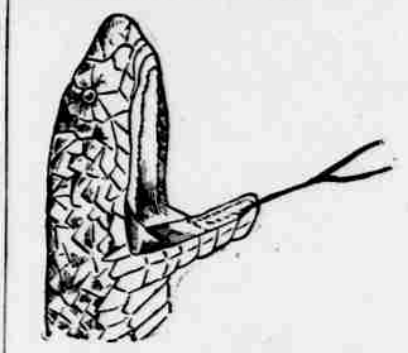
A VENOM-SPITTING REPTILE.

The Deadly Cobra Equipped to Do Battle at Long Range.

G. R. O'Reilly writes some very interesting facts about the cobra, the deadliest of all snakes. He asserts that it is able to squirt its venom from the ground to the height of a man's face. So nervous is the cobra that it will strike at a moving object before it has come within its reach. It is very wasteful of its venom.

Mr. O'Reilly was first convinced of the venom-spitting habit of the cobra by this incident: "One day, being alone in the bush, I saw a cobra banded with black and white. He was in an open glade, gliding through the herbage, delaying a little perhaps for an opportunity to get at some birds that were chattering and hopping about on the branches of a thorny, yellow-blossomed acacia. The sun was blazing down fiercely on him, as, with half-distended hood held close to the ground, he slowly passed through the leaves and flowers. For a few minutes I watched his movements through my binocular glass; but fearing he might notice me and escape in some hole, I picked up my six-foot hunting stick and rushed toward him, intending to press his head to the ground with it, and then take him by the neck with my hand. He saw me coming, and like a valiant warrior that knew his power he faced around and stood erect with expanded hood and quivering tongue ready to receive me. His bright black eyes sparkled with energetic defiance, and every fibre of his being was electrified with excitement.

"While I was yet ten feet away he struck toward me with such force that the impetus carried him flat to the ground. In trying to get my stick across his neck he dodged it, and it came instead across the middle of his body. At this moment he was between me and the sun, with about five feet between his face and mine. I looked into his eyes and held him down firmly. His rage seemed redoubled.



COBRA'S HEAD, SHOWING MOUTH EXPOSED.

He leaned backward to make a more vigorous dash at me, and as he struck forward the mouth partially opened, and two tiny streams of venom shot from his fangs as from a syringe, one of them catching me on the face just beneath the eye. Had it gone a little higher up I should have been blinded for months, and perhaps had my sight permanently injured.

"This unexpected attack made me hasten the capture; so, getting his neck pressed down to the ground with the stick, I soon had him grasped in my hand just behind the head in such a way that he couldn't possibly turn to bite me—which he made every effort to do for some minutes afterward. Taking him home with much satisfaction, I made him thereafter my fellow-lodger. While living in his cage I observed him many times squirt the venom from his fangs against the glass of his front. Thenceforth my doubts about spitting snakes were removed. The cobra is also remarkable for its habit of raising almost the entire body upright before striking. When angered that part of its body behind the neck swells in a very alarming manner. This is caused by the upper ribs, from the head downward for five or six inches or more, spreading themselves out laterally. The cobra's poison fangs project beyond the lower lip when it strikes, so that it can injure fatally without biting.

Work Their Way.

Some of the forty or fifty State agricultural colleges make special provision for students wishing to work their way through college. Such students work daily on the experimental college farm and receive current wages. There are many free scholarships in these colleges, and board and lodging are cheap, so that a working student finds that his labor goes far toward paying his way. Tutoring pays better, however, and very clever men sometimes earn from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year in helping through their duller fellows. Such opportunities, however, are found only in the great colleges, and are few. At one of these institutions one successful young lawyer, of New York City, is said to have earned \$2,000 in a single year tutoring while yet an undergraduate.

Poor Business Instinct.

Irate Landlady—I want you to take back that folding bed you sold me, and I want my money back. One of my boarders smothered to death in it and he owed me a week's board.

Furniture Dealer—Madame, you have no business sense. If you were in the habit of making your boarders pay a month in advance you would have been away ahead.—Cincinnati Tribune.

The Boston Lady.

"Shall I clean the snow off, madam?" asked the little boy of a Boston lady. "No," she replied, severely, "you'd far better go to school and learn that it is the pavement and not the snow that is to be cleaned off."—Harper's Bazar.

The water of the Dead Sea yields about two pounds to the gallon of saline substance.